



"El perro chico asusta á la liebre pero el grande la caza"

[Little dogs start the hare, but large ones catch it]

I used to hunt the inner gladness of smoking with cigarettes, pipe, domestic and part-Havana cigars.

A promising shadow of taste I got from the domestic cigar, friendliness I found in a pipe, the sweet, smooth draw of the cigarette pleased me—but none offered the deep, rich pleasure which I knew must somewhere be.

My friend, I have not the command of language which will let me tell you how at last my hunt ended.

But as large dogs catch the hare, so there is a cigar which will disclose to you smoking's ending note.

It is Van Dyck, with every leaf of choicest Havana—Van Dyck with wrapper of satin and many-toned aroma blending into the rich bland harmony of a night under tropical skies!

More than a brother to me is my cigar-case nowadays!

Van Dyck

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LOWRY'S LATEST TACK IN FIGHT IS CRITICISM OF BOURBON FAITH

Says if Present Tariff is Continued, Party Will Have Broken Pledge

Frank C. Lowry, manager of the sales department of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and alleged to be the chief legislative agent of the refiners, is out with another attack on the sugar tariff.

The latest tack taken by the refiners in their efforts to secure raw sugar cheap is apparently to attack the Democratic administration on the ground of violation of faith, for Lowry's letter declares that a continuation of the present tariff "means that the Democratic party failed to keep its pre-election pledge to the American people."

His most recent document is a printed letter under date of November 15, as follows:

"Free Sugar"
Means a saving to consumers of over 1c per pound on all sugar consumed in the United States. This equals something more than \$84,000,000 annually. Indirectly such a reduction in their first cost would also be of the greatest advantage to all manufacturers who use sugar. The benefits of free sugar are very apparent. "A Continuation of the Present Tariff" means that because of the duty, the consumer will pay \$22.40 per ton, or over \$84,000,000 per year more for his sugar than would be the cost under free sugar. This amount taken from the people will be divided about on the basis of "fifty-fifty" between the United States government and the sugar interests. The government will collect in duties approximately \$40,000,000 less about \$3,000,000, which will be refunded in drawbacks.

Because of the enhanced value of their product, as a result of the duty, the producers within our borders will divide as an indirect subsidy, the balance of approximately \$38,000,000. The division being about as follows:

	Tons	\$10,385	\$11,432,624.00
Hawaiian	274,149	6,140,937.00	
Porto Rico	120,887	2,707,868.80	
Philippines	143,998	3,255,501.40	
Louisiana & Tex	624,298	13,984,275.20	
Domestic Beet			
Various (Maple, etc.)	20,200	452,480.00	
		1,093,915	\$37,943,696.00

Means that the Democratic party failed to keep its pre-election pledge to the American people for the elimination of tariff subsidies to special interests, and that it surrenders its economic position on the tariff to the Republican party, who for years have contended that the tariff on sugar was a revenue measure, and have endeavored to conceal from the people the fact that every time the government received a dollar, because of the tax on sugar, another dollar was, in like manner, extracted from them and handed over to the sugar interests for division. Is the Democratic party now going to take the same position in opposition to the expressed wish of the people?

There are now too many dealers handling sugar in all parts of the country, who in former years may have been ignorant, but who know that every time they purchase a barrel of sugar its cost to them is increased over \$3.50 because of the duty, half of which increase goes to the government and the other half to the sugar interests. It is not possible to longer confuse them on this point. Originally a tariff on sugar was a revenue measure, but, as indicated by the above figures, it has now become an "indirect subsidy" measure, and should not be allowed to masquerade under another guise.

"A Purely Revenue Tax on Sugar"

Means that the United States government will receive the entire amount paid by the people because of the tax, instead of its being shared with the domestic producers as is now the case. An ideal example of the manner in which this can be accomplished is before us in the revenue tax adopted by the large sugar producing countries in Europe—France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, etc. For the purpose of raising revenue, their law provides that all sugars consumed, whether of foreign or domestic origin, shall share in producing this revenue. This is an equitable revenue measure, and has the virtue of increasing as consumption increases, in contrast to an import tax which decreases as imports decrease. For us to adopt a similar tax would yield the government a large amount of revenue, and would be very simple to collect at the source, only requiring the checking of production and imports, and the rendering of an invoice for the amount due. Such a tax of one-half cent per pound on all sugars consumed would produce \$42,000,000 annually as against a yield under the present tariff of \$46,000,000 less \$8,000,000 in drawbacks, and would increase the price to the consumer by but one-half cent per pound instead of one cent per pound as under the present tariff, thus reducing the American sugar bill \$42,000,000.

A tax of one cent per pound would yield \$84,000,000 in revenue as against \$46,000,000 less \$8,000,000 in drawbacks under the present tariff, and would not increase the price to the consumer any more than the present tax.

This would work out about as follows:

	Cost	Rev. Derived
Tax	to People	by Govt.
1-2c per lb....	\$42,000,000	\$42,000,000
1c per lb....	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Present tariff		
1c per lb....	\$4,000,000	\$8,000,000

This does not conflict with the tariff views expressed in the passage of the free sugar bill. No special interests would be indirectly subsidized under such a measure, the purpose of which was purely to raise revenue for the government and therefore requires no apology.

Why is it not therefore both good business and good politics to adopt a purely revenue measure on sugar that

can be increased, decreased, or abolished altogether as necessities dictate without reopening the tariff question? Here again is another favorable feature; it can be enacted without touching the tariff and risking the injection of debate and possible change in other schedules.

The sugar interests have been extremely prosperous recently, and were never in a better position than now to readjust themselves to the new economic condition.

No one likes taxes, and free sugar is very desirable, but if an extensively used food product, like sugar, must be taxed, for the purpose of raising revenue, then the question resolves itself into a very simple one; either the people must pay the tax through the tariff, very largely for the benefit of the tariff favored sugar interests, or, the latter must forfeit their indirect subsidy for the benefit of the whole country.

NEGRO IS ONLY BRITISH CIVILIAN IN HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—The only British civilian interned in the whole length and breadth of Hungary is a negro by the name of Sam Thomson, who would have escaped this distinction if he had not run out of money and the chance of a job. Thomson was visited some days ago by T. D. M. Cardeza of the American embassy in Vienna, who thereupon sent the information through diplomatic channels to London that Thomson lives in a large, clean, well ventilated building and seemed well satisfied with his lot in Vacz.

The Westchester residence of LeGrand Grisold, a New York broker, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$12,000.

DOUGHNUTS SHOULD NOT BE EATEN.

The simple little doughnut is hard to digest and has been known to cause serious trouble. But if you must eat them, take ONE SPOONFUL of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's, and all sour stomach, gas and constipation is relieved AT ONCE. This mixture is so POWERFUL and cleanses bowels so thorough that ONE bottle has relieved mild cases of appendicitis.

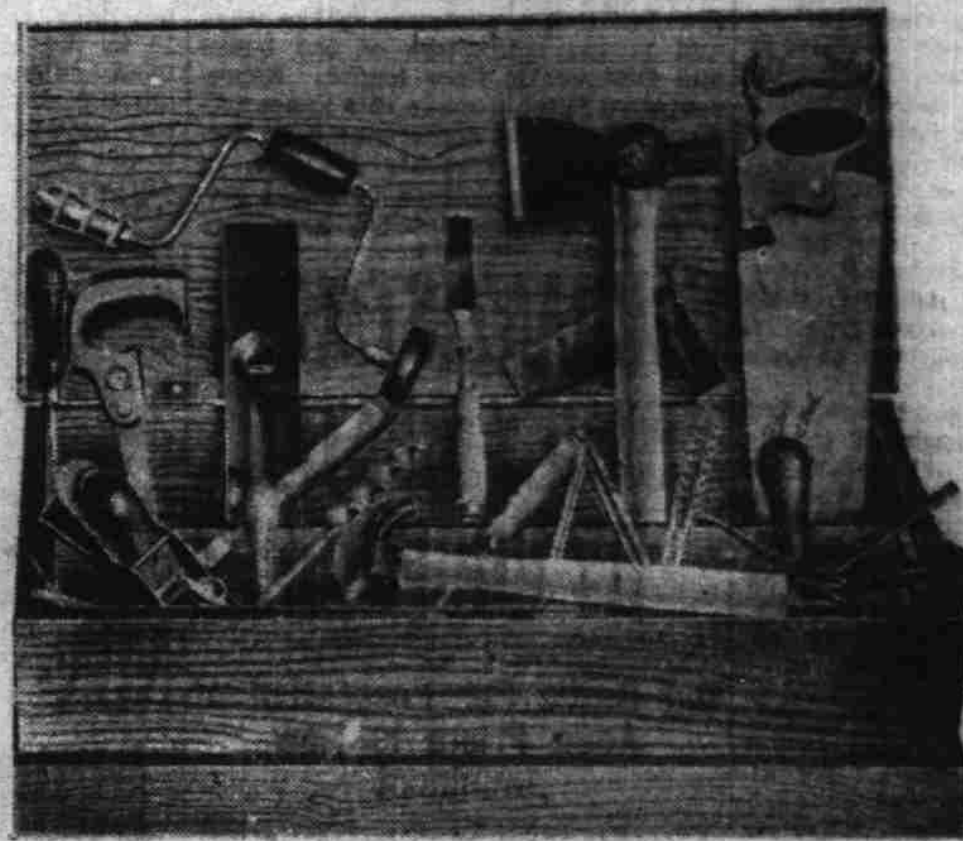
One spoonful Adler's ONLY TWICE a week keeps entire system CLEAN and prevents appendicitis. Most medicines act only on lower bowel, Adler's acts on BOTH lower and upper bowel. TEN MINUTES after taking effect begins—the INSTANT action is surprising. Although powerful, it works GENTLY and NEVER gripes. The Hollister Drug Co.

STOP WORRYING

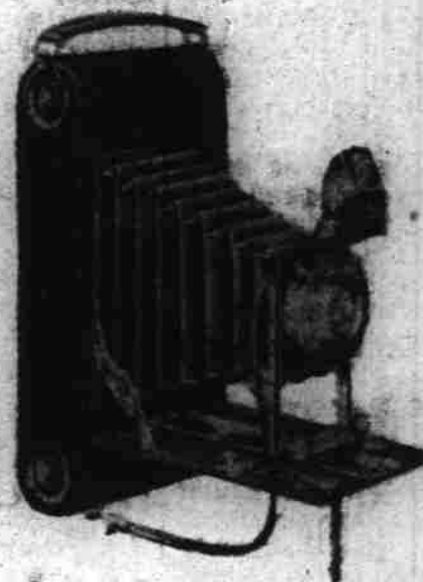
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